

TRAGIC DEATH AT RICHVILLE.

**Jacob L. Fox Killed by
Fall From Wagon.**

HAULING APPLES FOR CIDER.

**Mr. Fox Was Standing in the
Bed of the Wagon When the
Horse Started Throwing Him
to the Ground—His Neck
Broken by the Fall—The
Funeral on Saturday.**

The death of Jacob L. Fox, 79 years of age, father of E. E. Fox, of this city, which occurred near Richville, Thursday afternoon at 3:30, was a severe shock to his family and friends. Mr. Fox had just gathered and hauled a load of apples to the Moke cider mill, near Richville. He was about to unload the apples into the hopper, and was standing up in the bed of the wagon, when the horse lurched slightly and he was thrown to the ground, alighting on his head. Employees of the mill made every effort to restore consciousness but without success, and medical assistance was summoned. Before a physician arrived, the injured man died. He was then taken to his home near Richville. An examination by the physicians disclosed the fact that the neck had been broken by the fall, and that death was almost instantaneous. The deceased was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1823, and when but seven years of age moved with his family to Tuscarawas county to reside. He had been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in that county until four years ago, when he located at Richville.

Besides a widow, Mrs. Mary Fox, the deceased leaves a family of six children, all of whom are located in Stark county. The children are as follows: Mrs. Charles H. Ream, Joseph Fox, William Fox, Mrs. H. A. Shuck, Miss Emma Fox and E. E. Fox.

MINISTER LOOMIS IN LONDON.

Says Americans Have Excellent Field in Portugal.

London, Sept. 13.—Francis B. Loomis, the United States minister to Portugal, is in London on his way to New York on personal business. He will return to his post at Lisbon, accompanied by his wife, in about a month. In an interview today he said: "There is an excellent field in Portugal now for the introduction of American machinery, carpenters' and mechanics' tools, agricultural implements, etc. The Portuguese are increasing the area of their grain production, with the object of raising all their own grain, and whenever they have a good season they can easily do it. This movement commenced a few years ago, when they used to import grain from the United States. They have now discovered that their country is very fertile, and they need modern implements to develop it.

"American machinery could be introduced, with Lisbon and Oporto as the distributing points. The work must be done carefully and systematically, however, by men accustomed to deal with Latin peoples. The best thing would be for our manufacturers to establish a general emporium where they could maintain a small permanent exhibition of American manufactures."

IT WILL COME BACK

**Some Massillon Residents Have
Learned How to Keep It Away.**

Your back may not ache very long. But the ache will return shortly. Comes oftener—stays longer. Unless the kidneys are relieved. Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills. Massillon people endorse them.

Mr. Henry Manger, of 18 West South street, says: "For eighteen or twenty years I had more or less trouble from the lack of proper action of the kidneys. It grew more persistent with the lapse of time in spite of all I could do to get relief. Learning of Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured a box at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, Erie street, opposite the opera house. Its use helped me, and I bought a second box. By the time I had finished this I was completely cured. My only regret is that I did not know of this valuable remedy when my trouble first started."

For sale by all dealers: price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name: Doan's and take no other.

COURT ASSIGNMENTS.

**The September Term Will
Open Next Monday.**

Canton, Sept. 11.—The September term of common pleas court will open in both court rooms on Monday morning next. Judge Harter will preside in court room No. 1 and Judge Ambler in court room No. 2. The grand jury will convene on the same day to take up criminal cases for the term. The court assignments for the week are:

COURT ROOM NO. 1.
Monday, September 15, 1902.—Hearing motion docket and impelling grand jury; the Troy Carriage Co.'s receiver vs Bergold et al; Ferguson vs Pool et al; Viehmann vs Viehmann et al; Friedman vs Meredith et al; Kolb vs Kolb.

Tuesday—Dodd vs the Wrought Iron Bridge Company; Maser vs the L. E. A. & W. Railroad Company; Hammerly vs the Essig Window Company et al; Fields vs Fields; Vickers vs Davis et al.

Wednesday—The Canton Surgical and Dental Chair Company vs Gould et al; Coates vs White et al; Nunamaker vs Nunamaker; Foreman vs Foreman; Hartford's trustees vs Lantz et al.

Thursday—Langdon vs Langdon; Zeiter & Smith vs Allen et al; Ohio ex rel the Dixon Garbage Crematory Company vs the City of Canton, O., et al; Werner et al vs Harmon's heirs; Mossman vs Fry et al.

Friday—In re estate of John Hewitt, deceased; Palmer vs Palmer; Whitmire vs Whitmire; Rufenacht vs Rufenacht et al; Newhouse vs Reed et al.

COURT ROOM NO. 2.
Monday, September 15.—Hearing motion docket; Graham vs the Veteran Memorial Association et al; Hambach vs Anseon et al; Barry vs Scott et al; Robinson vs the Pennsylvania Company; Braucher et al vs Strausser, supervisor.

Tuesday—Ohio ex rel Bowman vs the Sandville & Waynesburg Railroad Company et al; Coates vs the Stark County Telephone Company; Willis vs Devore et al; McDowell, treasurer, vs Rommel et al; Sprinkle vs Styer et al.

Wednesday—Bower vs Bowers; Miller vs the Canton-Akron Railway Company et al; Umbenhower vs Umbenhower; Renzenbrink vs Renzenbrink; the Indemnity Savings and Loan Company vs Taylor et al.

Thursday—Hardesty vs Hardesty et al; Whipple et al vs Ingold et al; Coates vs White et al; Melbourne vs Melbourne; Jollat vs John et al; Clark vs Fogle.

Friday—Trustees of Estate of Thomas Hartford vs Belden et al; Braucher vs Braucher's admr; the Christian Mierlein Brewing Company vs Reemsnider et al; Ringer vs Ringer et al; Wagner vs Allen et al.

WANT LAW ANNULLED.

**Cuban Congress Will Legalize
Cock Fighting.**

Havana, Sept. 13.—The provincial council of Havana has approved a motion to ask congress to revoke the military order prohibiting cock fighting and to give the provincial councils throughout the island power to regulate this amusement, and to grant permits to allow cock fights on holidays and Sundays. A resolution was passed to the effect that as the country people do not have places of amusement, it is an injustice that billiards, base ball and betting at games should be allowed in the cities while the country people are deprived of their favorite amusement. A motion was introduced in the House of Representatives that the military order against cock fighting be annulled.

NEARBY TOWNS.

ORRVILLE.

Orrville, Sept. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Brennenman are entertaining a party of friends at the Hotel Lucas, Mt. Eaton, today. Mr. Brennenman took several of the ladies overland in his automobile, the rest of the party going in the wagonette.

The McDowell reunion will be held on Saturday, September 13, at A. C. Stuck's home, Dalton.

A. J. Schantz will soon commence the erection of a residence in South Main street. The parents of Mr. Schantz, who live south of town, will occupy the new house when completed.

Miss Grace Tanner and Miss Nina Stansbery are spending a few days with Massillon friends and taking in the sights at the fair.

H. M. Wertz, one of our old residents, is confined to the house with a serious illness.

Miss Ida Clark, of Columbus, spent last week at home.

The Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Hubbel and family, of Dalton, visited at the home of S. D. Tanner, Monday.

It pays to try our want columns

VICTORY FOR HOSPITAL TEAM.

**Close and Exciting Game
with Beach City.**

KIRK'S UMPIRING WAS BAD.

**The Score Would Have Been
Tied But For the Poor Decisions—With More Impartial Umpiring the Game
Would in All Probability
Have Gone the Other Way
—Big Crowd of Spectators
Present—Close of Season.**

The Hospital and Beach City base ball teams played one of the closest and most exciting games of ball Friday afternoon seen on the hospital grounds this year. The game resulted in a victory for the Hospital team by the score of 4-3. This score would have been tied but for some very poor decisions by Umpire Kirk, and with more impartial umpiring the game would in all probability have gone the other way, as Beach City, time and again, had players on second and third bases and would be left there on some very amateurish decisions. The umpiring was particularly bad on balls and strikes.

The game began with Crossland in the box for the Hospital team, and Nydegger pitching for the visitors. Both men were at their best and the hits were kept scattered, errors piling up the runs. But six hits were made off of Crossland during the game and eight off of Nydegger. A large crowd of spectators was present to witness the game. The Hospital band occupied the band house and rendered music during the game.

In the first inning Dill was given a base on balls and was brought in on an error and a hit. This ended Beach City's scoring until the eighth inning, although in many of the preceding innings men would get as far as second and third bases but would invariably be left as a result of good work on Crossland's part and some of the opposite sort on the part of the umpire. In the eighth inning with one out, an error by Reiss at second base, a second one by Powell at third base and another muff by Reiss allowed two runs to score without a hit. This was the last of the scoring by the Beach City team, the men going out in one, two, three order in the ninth inning.

For the Hospital team, there was nothing doing until the third inning. Shanabrook then knocked a long fly to left field which was muffed and Shanabrook proceeded to third. Dyson's timely single scored him a moment later. In the fifth Shanabrook again started the trouble. After drawing a base on balls he stole second and went to third base on an error by the catcher, Dyson's hit again scoring him. Vaughn's single scored Dyson, and Nicols' hit brought in Vaughn, making the final run for the Hospital team.

In the third inning Dyson had his finger injured by a pitched ball and retired in favor of Shanabrook, who caught a masterly game and made some difficult stops. Nicols' work at first base, with the Hospital team, was of the best. Crossland in the box was in the game all the time. The other players were inclined to do work for the benefit of the "grand stand" and many errors resulted.

For Beach City Nydegger was in the game all the time, Dill at second was the star of the team, while Slayman behind the bat handled the ball in good shape.

This makes the last game of the season for the Hospital team and closes a somewhat indifferent season. The record of games won and lost shows the Hospital team to have a better percentage than .500, but with the material of which the team is composed better work was looked for. Powell, Vaughn, Crossland, Dyson, Shanabrook, Nicols and Kirk on one team should have built up a stronger team. The failure to win more often was due generally to bad feeling among members of the team, and consequent lack of harmony and team work. Crossland has filled about the only weak point on the team, and since his arrival the games have been won. The score by innings of Friday's game follows:

Hospital 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0—4 8 4
Beach City 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3 6 5
Batteries: Crossland and Dyson and Shanabrook; Nydegger and Slayman. Umpire, Dan Kirk.

WIRELESS ACROSS ATLANTIC.

**Marconi to Send Message as
Soon as He Reaches America.**

London, Sept. 13.—Cuthbert Hall, the London manager of the Marconi Wireless Company, in an interview today said Signor Marconi would reach the United States in three weeks on the cruiser Carlo Alberto, which has been placed at his disposal by the Italian government and which is fitted out with a wireless system. On his arrival in America Signor Marconi will immediately begin his last series of experiments preparatory to the establishment of a commercial wireless service across the Atlantic. Marconi anticipates success. While crossing the Carlo Alberto will constantly send communications to the English side, so that everything will be ready at the moment of her arrival, when Marconi himself will flash the message which will be the culmination of the work of years.

Word was received in this city yesterday to the effect that Marconi had been remarkably successful in sending and receiving wireless telegrams on his trip up the Mediterranean. While aboard the man-of-war which the Spanish government assigned to him, Marconi states that he sent and received messages across France and Spain and over the Alps and across the Mediterranean. The ship is now lying off the coast of Italy, opposite Spezia.

The remarkable part of it, according to General Manager Bottomley of the Wireless Company of America, is that messages were sent to the kings of Spain and Italy, and others received from the kings and ministers of these countries and correctly reported on a wireless tape receiver.

"This is the first time that correct messages have been received on the tape for distances varying from 900 to 1,100 miles," said Mr. Bottomley. "I was greatly surprised when we received the news of Marconi's success in a cablegram today. We have been able to send signals further distances over the sea, but not messages. The messages were received by Marconi throughout the entire course of the Mediterranean tour direct from the Poldnu and had to pass over France and Spain and the Alps."

CUBAN MERCHANTS' CLAIMS.

**Will Ask for Return of Twenty
Million Dollars.**

Washington, Sept. 13.—Suit is to be brought in the court of claims in behalf of Cuban merchants for the recovery of all duties collected on goods shipped to or received from the United States during the term of American occupation of that island. If the move is successful the United States will probably be compelled to pay out something like \$20,000,000. Arrangements have already been made by a number of Havana merchants who, during the three years of American occupation of Cuba, paid many thousands of dollars in duties, to ascertain the exact status of Cuba while the United States was in control. It is alleged that for those three years Cuba was a part of the United States. Should this contention be sustained, then the United States had no right to impose duties, the taxes were illegally collected and the amount of the dues must be refunded.

The firm of General W. W. Dudley and General L. T. Michener, of this city, have been retained to bring the suits against the United States. Their Havana representative, Robert E. Hollingsworth, has convinced the Cuban merchants that a favorable decision can be obtained. In support of the case several supreme court decisions are said to exist.

An interesting question would arise should it be determined that the duties must be refunded. While the money was received by the American officials it was used to defray the expenses of the Cuban government and of many necessary improvements. The question will therefore arise whether the United States or the Cuban government is now responsible for the money collected in Cuban customs from 1899 to 1902.

DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE.

**Calvin Seeman Chairman of
Central Committee.**

Canton, Sept. 13.—The Stark county Democratic central committee, with thirty-five delegates in attendance, met this morning and perfected its organization. Calvin Seeman was elected permanent chairman and James D. Barry was chosen as permanent secretary. Chairman Seeman appointed the following executive committee: R. G. Williams of Alliance, George Frantz of Massillon, J. J. Shook of New Berlin, F. A. Fisher of Canal Fulton, H. A. Smith, Ray Harbert and Emil Kauffman of Canton. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

HIS BODY CUT IN TWO.

**The Accidental Death of
Joseph Caldwell.**

A CANAL FULTON CITIZEN.

**Mr. Caldwell Had Been Visiting
the Carnival—Reaching
Home on the 7:20 Train,
He Visited the Center of
Town and Then Started For
His Home—Killed by a
Freight Train on the B. & O.
Railroad.**

The accidental death of Joseph Caldwell, one of Canal Fulton's best known citizens, occurred about 8 o'clock Friday night. Mr. Caldwell had just returned from a visit to the Massillon merchants' carnival on the 7:30 train, and after a short trip to the business center of the town, started home across the B. & O. tracks to the west side of town. In passing over the tracks he was struck by a freight train, which passed over him, and cut him in two. It was not until almost 10:30 that the body was discovered and identified.

The deceased was about 60 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. He was engaged in the blacksmith trade.

AFTER SIX YEARS' SERVICE.

**County Commissioner Crawford
Will Retire Monday.**

Canton, Sept. 13.—County Commissioner R. B. Crawford will retire from the office which he filled for the past six years on next Monday. In recognition of his services and of their friendship and esteem, the employees of the court house gathered in the commissioners' office Saturday morning and tendered Mr. Crawford quite a surprise. He was seated at his desk when the party entered with a large portrait of Mr. Crawford, handsomely framed, as a gift of remembrance. The portrait was presented to Commissioner Crawford by County Treasurer J. Royal Snyder, who said: "The time has almost come when many of our fond relations must cease. For six years you have filled the office of commissioner and filled it well. During those years, Mr. Crawford, you have made many friends. These friends are not confined to the limits of Stark county. Several days ago when in the state house at Columbus the inquiry of your friends there showed me that you had won an enviable place in their affections. The conscientiousness with which you have performed your duty must ever be a solace to your heart. The employees of the court house at this time wish to present to you this beautiful picture as a token of their love and sincere appreciation of your work among them. Take it, and as in your home you behold it, may it ever recall to you the many happy days you have spent here, and may it serve as a memento of the place you hold in the hearts of the donors."

Commissioner Crawford was deeply affected by the unexpected gift but responded by saying that he was no orator and had never attempted to make but one speech and had since rested on the laurels of his maiden effort. He expressed his thanks to the donors for the beautiful picture and that he would always appreciate their remembrance. The picture was the gift of Messrs. Charles D. Hauptfuer, John H. Alexander, James R. Campbell, Charles Silverman, Charles Dickerhoof, George W. Perrine, George Schaffert, and Mrs. Nettie Paar.

HOW MONKEYS EAT.

**They Like Much and Want it
Often.**

The monkeys eat as regularly as their keepers. They feed on bananas and oranges. Their food is not served on a plate. The fruit is tossed to them, and they catch the bananas and oranges without a miss. They deftly remove the peel, and then hasten to store the food away in little sacks back of their jaws which they have for the purpose. As long as there is any more in sight they will keep storing the fruit away thus, and when all has disappeared they will bring forth their collection and eat at their leisure.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

UNION LABOR HEARD.

**Representatives Appear Before
the Code Committee.**

Columbus, Sept. 13.—Representatives of union labor were heard Friday morning by the House code committee. Harry Thomas, agent of the Cleveland United Trades and Labor Assembly, advocated an eight-hour law; that all public work be done direct by the city; favored the merit system and the Guerin arbitration clause.

Mike Goldsmith, secretary of the Ohio Federation of Labor, advocated an eight-hour law; a law against child labor and the Guerin arbitration amendment. He demanded the merit system.

E. J. Johnson, representing the Cleveland assembly, said his committee represented 20,000 union men in Cleveland, all of whom asked for the merit system in all departments of city government.

THE NEWS BY WIRE.

**Trouble Brewing in West
Virginia.**

TROOPS HELD IN READINESS.

**Operators Unable to Guard the
Mines With Force on Duty
—Forest Fires are Raging in
Washington—No Details of
Conference Between Governor
Stone and President
Mitchell.**

Thurmond, W. Va., Sept. 13.—The sheriff has received a call from Eagle to come at once with troops or deputies. It was reported that two hundred men were gathering there last night to force the working miners from the mines this morning and the company officials say they are unable to handle the situation with their guards.

A special train will take the sheriff and deputies to the scene at once. Troops will not be sent unless trouble arises and property and lives are in danger. Only three companies are here, the other five and signal corps having been recalled by the governor.

Many strikers were evicted from the company's houses throughout the district today arousing much additional bitterness. There is more uneasiness in the strike situation than at any time for the past ten days. The strikers have been exceedingly active yesterday and today. Last night and this morning they succeeded in capturing 84 out of 90 odd men who were brought in yesterday morning. Under threats of being killed if they entered the mines many of the men took hasty leave.

Many meetings are being held and much bitter feeling is being aroused. Desertions from the ranks of the strikers add fuel to the fire, and vengeance is being declared. The output yesterday reached almost 5,000 tons of coal shipped and thirty-three cars of coke. This is the highest mark since June 7.

FOREST FIRES RAGING.

**Whole Counties are Wrapped
In Flames.**

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 13.—Forest fires are now burning in every county in Western Washington, from the British line to the Columbia river. Every portion of Mason county is in flames except Shelton. Many farm houses about Enumclaw and other farm property has been destroyed.

LAST NIGHT'S CONFERENCE.

**Result of Meeting is Not Made
Public.**

Harrisburg Pa., Sept. 13.—The conference between Governor Stone, John Mitchell and others on the coal strike ended at 4:30 this morning. No statement of what occurred has been given out, except that all the differences were discussed with the best of feeling.

ANTHRACITE \$25.00 A TON.

**Soft Coal Sells for Nine Dollars
In Chicago.**

Chicago, Sept. 13.—The price of soft coal has advanced to nine dollars a ton. It was \$3.75 on September 1. Anthracite is practically unobtainable, and is quoted at twenty-five dollars a ton.

Cures croup, sore throat, pulmonary troubles—Monarch over pain of every sort. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at O'Leary's Book Store, Bam-
miller's Drug Store (Hotel Conrad),
and West Harkins' News stand in
North Hill street.



MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1902.

Auditor Henry A. Castle, of the postoffice department, says the deficit can be materially reduced and perhaps abolished by modifying the franking privileges now enjoyed by members of congress and the various departments of the government. There seems to be no good reason why the postoffice department should be made to carry this burden. The deficit last year was less than \$3,000,000, while the cost of handling free government mail amounted to about \$12,000,000.

President Roosevelt does not commiserate the laboring man because he has to work hard. Quite the contrary. He is sorry for the man who does not have to work and don't give much for a man who can't do his work well. The fact that President Roosevelt himself does his own work well, whatever it may happen to be, renders his presentation of plain truths on the labor question unusually forcible.

A well known ten cent magazine has announced that hereafter it is going to increase its price and devote itself to fiction and literature because the monthly magazine cannot compete with the daily newspaper in publishing articles of news interest. It is probable that other monthly publications of this character will quickly follow suit. The public has shown that it does not care for rehearsed and padded stories of news events after they have been once fully handled by the daily press.

The savings banks of the United States represent a portion of the surplus savings of the masses. In his great speech on prosperity Senator Gallinger showed that including the savings in state banks, there are now over \$3,000,000,000 of savings in the banks of the country against but little more than half that sum in 1893. It will be seen that in 1894 millions were withdrawn from the savings banks and from 1893 to 1897 the increase was only \$154,252,078, or an average increase of \$38,556,245 a year, while from 1897 to the present time the increase has been \$906,315,265, or an average of \$181,263,053 a year. This is a small part of what protection is doing for the people. And this is by no means idle money. Every dollar of it is at once put into use. It is loaned on bond and mortgage and is employed in buying construction and building material, and in state, and county, and municipal improvement—in the employment of labor at every turn. But those savings-banks deposits by no means measure the surplus of the people's earnings. There are the building and loan associations, the insurance premium, the installments paid on the little home and on the furniture, the money spent for educating the children, and for all the luxuries and ornaments of the body and home.

IN MEMORIAM.

Through the courtesy of a Massillon citizen, The Independent has been favored with a copy of the eulogy by the Hon. Frank Springer, delivered at a memorial meeting held at the Normal University of New Mexico, at Las Vegas, soon after the death of President McKinley. The eulogy was one of the most appreciative and eloquent of the many delivered at that time in various parts of the country. The eve of the anniversary of the late President's death seems a favorable and fitting time to recall some of the truths here happily expressed:

He had every reason to wish to live. He was at the zenith of his fame. Success had crowned his policies to a degree that rarely comes to any man. Peace and prosperity, such as had not been seen before, blessed the land. His personality had become acceptable to the people at large. He had won their admiration for his character, their trust in his integrity and purity, and their confidence in his calm and conservative judgment. In the heat of battle there are some who ever hold the post of honor and of danger. They are the standard-bearers. One by one they fall but others take their place, and the flag is kept aloft. It seems as if this nation has made the post of greatest honor the post of peril and death as well, and that the favorite conception of the President as the standard-bearer of the nation, has become a bloody reality.

Monuments will be erected to the memory of William McKinley. His virtues will be commemorated in eulogy and song; in statues of bronze and arches of marble; but more enduring than all these will be the memory of the silent tribute of honor and respect, laid upon his bier by a reunited American people.

When the record of history comes to be made up, I think it will be found that his most enduring title to fame rests not upon his tariffs, nor his wars; not upon the finances he established, nor the possessions acquired under him; but upon the fact that during his administration, and largely through his infinite tact and earnest patriotism, the wounds of the civil war were healed, and the country, after a century of discord, became that complete and perfect union which the fathers intended.

Whatever else he may have done to win the affection of his countrymen and the admiration of mankind, I prefer to remember William McKinley as the man who first put a federal uniform upon confederate soldiers; who took the confederate graves under the national care and keeping; who, as President of the whole United States, from the steps of a once confederate capitol, painted upon the skies the rainbow promise of reconciliation and peace; and around whose bier, under one flag, whose draped and drooping folds attest a nation's sorrow, seventy million people clasp hands in fraternal grief and sympathy.

UNCLE SAM THEIR BANKER.

The American soldier is coming to be a thrifty person, who saves his money and uses the government of the United States as a depository, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Mail and Express. A long time ago, when rates for money ranged from 5 to 6 per cent, a law was passed by congress authorizing the war department to take deposits from soldiers and pay interest on them at the rate of 4 per cent.

Of course, at the time that was a low rate of interest, but in these days of 2 and 3 per cent from the savings banks it is a very high rate. For a few years after the law was passed the savings fund amounted to almost nothing. Then the soldiers realized that this was an exceptionally good way of saving, and many of them started accounts with the government.

A few years ago a soldier received an honorable discharge and drew \$10,000 from his savings and interest, and another soldier, who had received and deposited a cash inheritance during his term of enlistment drew \$30,000. But these were exceptional cases. However, during the last fiscal year the soldiers of the government deposited with the war department upward of \$4,000,000, and that money is now drawing 4 per cent interest.

At the time that this law was passed there were many desertions from the army, and it was provided that, if a soldier deserted, he should lose all the savings he had on deposit. Hence when an enlisted man gets an amount of money on deposit with the government he becomes a better soldier and never deserts.

His independence and interest in his work increased in proportion with his savings account, and the government is thus well repaid for the rather high rate of interest that it allows upon soldier deposits.

BETTER COUNTRY ROADS.

The recent report of the industrial commission on the marketing and distribution of farm products should be studied by every progressive farmer who desires to increase his profits and enhance the value of his acres. It gives the cost of hauling the products of the farms of the United States to the nearest market or railway station to be \$900,000,000 a year. This is more than the entire cost of operating all the railways of the United States for the same time, as that foots up only \$818,000,000.

The average haul to the nearest shipping point in the United States is twelve miles; the average cost, twenty-five cents per ton per mile, or three dollars a ton for the twelve miles. This is an item of expense that few farmers take into consideration in figuring their expenditures and receipts; but it should be considered. That the farmer uses his own horses and wagons, and his own time or that of a hired man as driver, does not mean that it costs him nothing. This transportation is as much an item of expense as the food he and his family consume.

The average cost of railway transportation in the United States is but seven mills per ton per mile. If farmers' products could be hauled from the farm to market at this rate, the total cost would be less than \$26,000,000, as compared with the \$900,000,000 it now costs. The most important factor in cheapening this is good roads. Larger loads could be hauled, less time would be taken, and there would be a less expenditure of horseflesh and less wear on wagons.

Other advantages of good roads are that bad weather does not render them impassable. The farmer who lives on a turnpike road leading to

town can market his products at the time prices are highest, and hence make a greater profit. His farm is more valuable because of the improved road, as he will find if he wishes to sell it. Another factor that will cheapen the transportation from farm to market is the interurban electric railway. These roads are being extended at an enormous rate in some sections, notably in Ohio. They are developing freight business rapidly. Their roadbeds and rolling stock are standard, so that they can handle the heaviest freight. Mr. James J. Hill says the steam trunk lines of today are capable of handling from three to five times their present volume of freight. The great field for the electric railway is as a freight carrier to the steam roads. The managers of the latter would welcome a system that would centralize their freight traffic at shipping points by electric lines.

The farmer of today, who lives on an improved road or an electric line, who has a telephone connecting him with the nearest market town and free rural delivery bringing the daily papers and his letters to his door daily, is certainly far more fortunate than the farmer of a generation ago. He has obviated the one drawback to rural life—its isolation from the world, its lack of touch with the events of the day. The country dweller who has the advantages named above, really enjoys the most valuable conveniences of city life, while he has all the advantages which inhere in a life out in the open, away from the dust and smoke and noise and crowding of city life.—Toledo Blade.

A VOTER ON GUIDE BOARDS.

To the Editor of The Independent:

Allow me through your paper to say a few words as to the duties of trustees in regard to procuring and putting in place suitable guide boards at all cross roads, etc. Section 4734 R. S. of Ohio reads as follows: "The township trustees shall cause to be erected and kept in repair at the expense of the township at all such forks and cross roads as are kept in repair for general public travel and lead to some village, a depot or other important place, a post and guide board containing an inscription in legible letters directing the way or distance to the village or public place or places situate on each of such roads."

Now the question: Are the trustees performing the duties imposed upon them when they fail to comply with the above law? I, for one, say they are not and would favor the enforcement of section 175 R. S. which says: "Any trustee or treasurer elected or appointed as aforesaid, who fails to perform all the duties imposed upon him shall forfeit any sum not exceeding fifty dollars or less than five dollars, to be recovered in civil action in the name of the state." Would it not be well for the voters in townships whose trustees have failed to comply with the law in regard to guide boards to kindly call their attention to sections 4734 and 1375 which have possibly been overlooked by them?

A VOTER.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Independent:

Your informant as to my step-mother's death and the statement in full was in error. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Wilcox, wife of Charles Wilcox, of Richville, who died Wednesday, August 27, was postmistress at Richville thirty-two years. Her death was caused by the infirmities of old age. She is survived by her husband, Charles Wilcox, and many relations. She was born in Pennsylvania, was a christian woman and ready to go beyond recall. My father, Charles Wilcox, was born in Upper Canada, eight miles from Port Hope, February 12, 1812; came to this country in 1837, and located midway between Massillon and Canton; was united in marriage to Rachel Rose (my mother) December 25, 1840. Eight children were born to them; of this number three are living, Mrs. Mary E. Miller, of Massillon, A. Wilcox and Mrs. A. J. Masters, of Cleveland. Rachel Wilcox died June 25, 1855. She was born in Pennsylvania, a christian woman and ready to meet death's call. September 10, 1857, father married Elizabeth M. Hayhurst (my step-mother), no children being born to them. My father, Charles Wilcox, was 90 years of age February 12, 1901; has been confined to his bed for the past fifteen months, reads without glasses, hears well and his memory is of the very best; his beard was very white but is now turning black under the chin. He has lived in Stark county since 1837; located in Richville in 1843, has many relations. Unaided and alone I have cared for father and stepmother for several months and continue to care for father.

A. WILCOX.

Canton, O., Sept. 4, 1900.
Mr. A. A. Slusser, Dear Sir—I wish to testify to the merits of your Gall Cure. Am teaming for the Standard Oil Co. and have used your Gall Cure for galled shoulders, and can say it heals very quickly. Therefore, I cheerfully recommend it to the public. Yours truly,

JAMES BOWMAN.

TEST OF HUMAN FOODS

Dr. H. W. Wiley's Plans For His Scientific Boarding House.

NO TRAMPS OR CRANKS WANTED.

Chief of Division of Chemistry at the Department of Agriculture Will Determine Effects of Food Preservatives on Mankind by Procuring Intelligent Young Men. Tests to Be Employed.

By far the best advertised boarding house in the United States is that which Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the division of chemistry of the department of agriculture, will open in the fall under authority of an act of congress for the purpose of testing the effect of various preservatives, coloring substances and other food admixtures upon persons in health. The proposal has been treated flippantly by so many of the paragraphers as to convey an altogether wrong idea of its seriousness and importance. Dr. Wiley, who has just returned from Europe, gave the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post an interesting account of the progress of his preparations.

Obviously the boarders are the most important element in a boarding house. Especially is it so of this one. Accordingly tramps, hobos, cranks and all who are seeking free board for the board's own sake have been notified that their services are not desired. Dr. Wiley will procure the most intelligent persons that he can find for his tables, two in number and accommodating about six persons each. Young men in the scientific bureaus of the agricultural department will be enlisted first and after them the resident college students of the city. These tables will be kept up many months and perhaps years.

In theory the Wiley plan is not unlike the great basin at the navy yard in which models of vessels are tested with most minute and unflinching accuracy to ascertain the exact shape which utilizes to the best advantage the power that may be applied at various rates of speed and in different kinds of work. Private shipbuilders now send their models to Washington for this test, and sometimes by lopping off a few inches in one place and adding a few in another a great many horsepower on the engines can be saved. This is a practical age, and practical tests seem to be the thing. Why not try a model table for the settlement of disputed food questions?

Ever since civilization advanced so that people had some choice as to what they should eat the controversy has been active over the healthfulness of various articles of everyday diet. It has been said that excellent medical authority could be found for excluding every article on the dinner table as a sure pathway to the grave. Especially acrimonious becomes the controversy when, beyond the domain of natural products, one begins to deal with the devices of the chemical laboratory for the preservation of food and its "adornment." Dr. Wiley purposes to find out the relative harmfulness of various articles as a part of the movement toward pure food legislation. Borax has become an international question. The German government has professed to believe that our meats treated with it are harmful, although its own best medical authorities take the opposite view. Dr. Wiley has always thought that the small quantity of boric acid used in curing meat was not harmful; in fact, decidedly less so than would be the quantity of salt necessary to take its place. "I believe this," said Dr. Wiley. "I do not know it. The object of this table is to test such a belief in the most practical way."

The necessity of having men whose observations would be intelligent and whose power to express with some accuracy their feelings and sensations so that these could be understood is most manifest. Each boarder will keep a diary and record all sorts of facts concerning himself. He will have to give his word of honor that he will eat nothing anywhere else and that he will eat what is set before him, in accordance with the Scriptural injunction, asking no questions for conscience's sake. But only a small part of the information will come from the records of the men themselves. By devices fully understood in the medical profession it is possible to tell something of the thoroughness with which digestion has taken place and to what extent it has been retarded, if at all, presumably by unnatural influences.

Every boarder will be weighed upon rising from bed in the morning. The clinical thermometer will three times measure his temperature for record. A careful account of water consumed will be kept as well as of the food itself. The boarders will have no knowledge of when different things are being "tried on them," for at least half the time they will be eating a diet which is thoroughly pure, a relaxation diet. The object of this will be not only to prevent the system from real injury, but also to tell how far into a period of normal conditions the effects of former harmful ones may persist. At each meal some men will be eating doctored food and some pure food, but they will not know which is which. The quantities of adulterants employed will nowhere be perceptible to the senses, although when it comes to coloring matters this rule may not be so easily maintained.

The persons who will apply the preservative for these experimental tables will be experts, and the quantity employed in each instance will be measured to a nicety. Detailed effects toward which the inquiry will be directed will come in various organs of the body and in own constitutional tendencies.

Salt-cylic acid, for example, will be put through all the tests which, in the commercial movement of food, it is ever likely to make on the physical systems of American consumers. Then the tabulated results will throw light upon the degrees of danger and of the limits of safety, if any, in the use of this acid, and so it will be down through the list of the many inventions which man has sought out in articles of diet.

An attempt will be made to keep the boarders at the same weight during their entire stay at the table, as any fluctuation in this respect might add a confusing element to the results. When it is discovered from the daily weighing that a man is gaining a little, his ration will be so adjusted in its fat producing elements that this tendency will be corrected, and the food will at all times be so generally wholesome and appetizing that no one in ordinary health need expect to lose weight.

ALFONSO GROWING POPULAR

Young Spanish King Possesses Good Will and Great Energy.

The New York Herald's European edition publishes the following from its Paris correspondent:

One of the most constant questions one hears today is, What is the king of Spain doing, how is he developing, and what impression is he making on his country?

In the Rue de la Paix the other day I met a gentleman who has lived many years in Madrid and whose business is to watch the development of matters in Spain. He had also just recently come from San Sebastian. No one could give a better or more reliable answer to the above questions than he. I put them to him without delay. His reply was:

"The young king is earning large popularity. If left alone, he would be more popular still. Left to his own way, he loves to go everywhere, to talk with the people and to hear what they have to say. There is no country more democratic than Spain, and a king to be popular must mix with the people."

"The young king is full of dignity. While he thus loves to mix with the people, to try to understand and make friends with them, he never for one moment loses sight and sense of his position and what is due to himself. But he is very often surrounded by old generals, men who do not go with the times and do not understand the needs of the country. He got rid of the old generals on his Asturias trip."

"How?"

"He simply tired them clear out. He is very energetic, and they had to give up."

"But has he not good advisers?"

"Yes, the Duke de Sotomayor and the Duke de Mina, both the kind of men who may be counted upon as the very best advisers and up to date. The Duke de Sotomayor, although of the old nobility, fully realizes the wants of the Spanish people and the calls of modern times."

"Then has the young king got rid of the old generals?"

"Only for a time. It was noticed that when the queen mother returned they all formed a ring around him again, a ring which has for its object that he hears nothing and does not come into contact with the people."

"But you think he has character?"

"Yes, plenty of it if left alone, and lots of good will and energy, rare qualities in Spain."

WHITE MOOSE IN MAINE.

Boston Man Discovered the Animal Near Chair Buck Mountain.

M. A. Cushing of Boston has seen a white moose, says a special from Bangor, Me., to the New York Times. White deer have been occasionally seen in the Maine woods at rare intervals during the past fifty years, but up to the present time a white moose has never been heard of.

Mr. Cushing ran across one in the tangled spruce thickets in the vicinity of Chair Buck mountain, near Katahdin Iron works, a few days ago. The moose was a full grown bull, and in color it was a dusty white.

Mr. Cushing, an ardent lover of the Maine woods, was in Bangor recently on his return home from his annual outing in the woods and during his stay in Bangor told the story.

Figuring It Up.

The captain strode the quarter deck;
The crews were at the guns;
The powder flames leaped fiercely out,
Like as the lightning runs.
Afar the fortress rose, all grim,
And belowed in reply
Till smoke and fire and thunder sound
Shook both the sea and sky.
And the captain took
His little book
And figured away while his fingers shook:
"2 into 10 goes 16 times,
And the square of 12 is 4;
79 is the cube of 6.
And my deck is wet with gore.
53 is the C. C. D.,
And 7 plus 2 is 5.
And my ship is shot to a battered hulk,
And I haven't a man alive!"

The other captain in the fort
Stood sadly on parade;
The Gatlings, aloof and other guns
A fearsome racket made.
They boomed across the troubled waves,
Against the swooping ships,
And as their echoes thrilled the air
The captain bit his lips,
And he also took
His little book
And figured it out, with a worried look:
"6 per cent of a dozen men,
And the sine of 18 more,
All bisected by 25
And the arc of 34;
3 plus 8, to the decimal,
And the tare and tret," he said,
"Combined with the subdivided sum,
Shows all my men are dead."

Thus each side lost, and each side won,
And each side fought the fray,
And now they're figuring upon
The powder bills to pay.
Grim war is awful, at its best,
But who will lose or lick
If he relies entirely on
The old arithmetic!
—W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore American.

A MAMMOTH ORCHARD

Five Thousand Acres to Be Planted in Missouri.

WILL BE LARGEST IN THE WORLD

All but Two Hundred and Fifty Acres Will Be Devoted to Apples of the Jonathan and Ben Davis Varieties—Fifty Trees Will Be Planted to the Acre.

The largest apple orchard in the world is soon to be planted in Laclede county, Mo., a short distance from the main line of the Frisco railroad, says the Kansas City Star. The land has already been purchased by a syndicate promoted by residents of Des Moines, Ia., and assisted by the Frisco railroad.

One of the directors in the new enterprise is a Kansas City man, William C. Carroll, who has had much experience in fruit raising in the Ozark region of Missouri. Mr. Carroll was in Kansas City the other day in consultation with Cal P. Johnston and other officials of the Frisco system.

"The largest orchard in the world today is in the Ozark mountains," said Mr. Carroll. "It has 2,300 acres planted in fruit trees. My company has purchased 5,000 acres near Lebanon, Mo. We will plant every acre of it with fruit trees. When the apple trees are all bearing, which will be about six years from now, we will have the largest orchard in the world."

"Do you not expect to receive any returns from your investment before six years have passed?" was asked. "Yes. We will plant 250 acres in peach trees. Those will yield within about three years if the seasons are favorable. The peach crop is not so sure as the apple crop, and that is why we have decided to plant most of the 5,000 acres in apple trees. While the apple trees are growing—that is, during the next three or four years—we will plant small fruits and grain between the rows of apple trees. By that plan our big farm will yield a good revenue before we gather the first crop of apples."

Mr. Carroll said the 5,000 acres that will be converted into an apple orchard are now covered with wild forest trees.

"We have let the contract for clearing the land," continued Mr. Carroll. "Horticulturists have found that land that is productive of good timber is also good for fruit trees. Whenever you see healthy virgin forest, that is an indication that the soil and drainage will produce good crops of fruit. We intend to plant fifty trees to the acre. Only Jonathan and Ben Davis trees will be planted. Most of the orchards in southern Missouri have trees planted sixty to the acre."

M. J. Wragg, president of the Iowa State Horticultural society, will have personal charge of the work of planting the big orchard. Assisting him will be A. T. Nelson of Lebanon, Mo., treasurer of the Missouri State Horticultural society. Mr. Nelson has won first prizes at every large exposition that has been held in Europe and America during the past ten years.

The capital stock of the new company will be \$1,000,000. In order to assist the promoters of the enterprise the Frisco Railway company has agreed to build a spur track five miles long, running from the main line, near Lebanon, through the orchard. The road probably will be extended through the big orchard to Hartsville, in Wright county.

TO SEEK SMALLPOX GERM.

John D. Rockefeller Asked to Supply Funds to Carry on Search.

Health Officer Friedrich of Cleveland has asked John D. Rockefeller to give money to aid in the effort to discover the germ of smallpox, says the New York World. He sent a letter to Mr. Rockefeller the other day.

"Science in all the history of the loathsome disease has never been able to discover the smallpox germ," said Dr. Friedrich. "Mr. Rockefeller could do no nobler work than to provide a fund for the discovery of the germ."

"The discovery of the cholera infantum germ is an important matter, but it is not half so important as the discovery of the smallpox germ would be. There are many evidences that there are smallpox germs and that they are protozoa. No one has been able to discover them. If the matter be approached as carefully as the cholera infantum problem was, I feel confident of results. I believe Mr. Rockefeller will take hold of this suggestion for the good of humanity. If he does and the germ be discovered, it will mean the saving of thousands of lives in the future."

American Fears For Europe.

The department of agriculture has made a success during the past season of the shipment of summer apples and southern peaches to Europe and is now turning its attention to an experiment with pears, writes the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger and Times. G. Harold Powell, the assistant pomologist of the department, and H. S. Fulton of that division are in western New York selecting the best fall varieties for shipment and superintending packing and shipping them. Every pear is carefully inspected and wrapped. The cases are sent in cold storage cars and carried on shipboard into cold compartments. The success with peaches leads the department experts to believe that an even greater success is possible with pears. The fruit of New York is especially fine this year, and the English market promises a good price.

GERMAN METHODISTS

Elders Reported Work In Excellent Shape, at Conference.

OHIO DISTRICT AN EXCEPTION.

Much Sickness Reported There—Invitation of Third Church, of Cincinnati, For Next Year Accepted—Mission Work Considered Last Night.

Pittsburg, Sept. 13.—At the second day's opening session of the Central German conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the First church of Pittsburg, South Eighteenth street, yesterday, elders of the several districts reported work in excellent shape, with the exception of the Ohio district, where much sickness has prevailed in the past year.

Rev. H. Praeger, superintendent of the interdenominational German deaconess home and Bethesda hospital, at Cincinnati, said the work there is



BISHOP FITZGERALD.

progressing and that a debt of \$13,000 is expected to be lifted this year. Several students of the German Wallace college, Berea, O., passed successful examinations for advancement. F. Majens, J. Lanny and C. Rudin were ordained to the ministry and received into the conference. An invitation from the Third church of Cincinnati for the next conference was accepted unanimously.

In the afternoon Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald held a meeting of his cabinet of four presiding elders at the residence of Jacob Eisele, in the East End. The appointment of pastors for the several churches in the conference was decided. Announcement of these will be made Monday.

Among the standing committee meetings were those of the Bible cause, deaconess cause and church extension. The last named committee decided to distribute about \$4,000 in relief.

The evening session was devoted to missions. Rev. H. Praeger, of Cincinnati, spoke upon the deaconess work, saying a deaconess will soon be at work in this city. Rev. C. E. Severinghaus, of Nashville, Tenn., preached a missionary sermon. The conference treasurer reported that the receipts were \$10,697, an increase of \$794 over last year.

MINISTERS ARE AROUSED.

Trying to Prevent McGovern-Corbett Contest—Club Lawyers Say They Can't.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 13.—Rev. E. L. Powell, chairman of the ministers' committee of the city, which has taken up the fight against the McGovern-Corbett contest, scheduled to take place in this city Sept. 22, has received the replies to letters addressed to Governor Beckham and Mayor Grainger, of Louisville, protesting against the bout.

Governor Beckham replied that the matter would receive his very careful consideration. Mayor Grainger said: "As mayor, I assure you there shall be no violation of the law."

Attorneys for the Southern Athletic club advised Manager R. C. Gray yesterday that the fighters could not be enjoined and that the articles of agreement are in accordance with the state law governing boxing contests.

HONOR MCKINLEY'S MEMORY.

Cardinal Gibbons Orders Special Services—School Exercises In Chicago.

Baltimore, Sept. 13.—Cardinal Gibbons yesterday sent out an order to the clergy of his diocese to hold special services in the churches, of a nature they saw fit, on the anniversary of the death of the late President McKinley.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—A tribute to the memory of the late President McKinley was paid yesterday by the school children of Chicago in most of the educational institutions throughout the city. Music singing of patriotic songs and addresses by well known men made up the general program.

Bryan to Speak In Toledo. Cleveland, Sept. 13.—William Jennings Bryan will speak at Toledo this evening in the tent which Mayor Johnson is using in his campaign tour of the state.

DEMOCRAT INTRODUCED A CODE.

Reading Interrupted by Adjournment of Ohio Senate—Friend of Foraker Addressed House.

Columbus, Sept. 13.—The senate was only in session about five minutes yesterday. Senator Royer introduced the York code bill, the only measure presented by a Democratic member, and the clerk was proceeding to read it, when he was interrupted by Senator Hosea, who moved an adjournment until Monday at 4:30 p. m. While only four or five members voted in favor of the motion, those opposed to it being given no opportunity to protest, the motion was declared carried by Senator Wirt, who was presiding.

Judge E. B. King, of Sandusky, one of the Republican leaders in Northwestern Ohio and a close friend of Senator Foraker, addressed the house yesterday on the constitutionality of municipal codes. He expressed the opinion that the Guerin amendment to cure the defects in the Cincinnati Traction company property, made by the decision knocking out the Rogers law, would be constitutional. Secretary Goldsmith, of the Ohio Federation of Labor, addressed the committee in a petition that an eight hour law be incorporated in the code.

A committee was appointed to present resolutions upon the anniversary of President McKinley's death. The house adjourned over until Monday afternoon.

Rev. Dr. Pierce Dead.

Cleveland, Sept. 13.—Rev. Dr. William C. Pierce, a pioneer Methodist minister, of the Western Reserve, died yesterday at the residence of his granddaughter in this city. He was born in Peru, Berkshire county, Mass., in 1815, and was for a number of years a member of the faculty of Baldwin university, Berea, O. He had labored in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana.

Await New Legislation.

Akron, O., Sept. 13.—The petit jury in common pleas court was discharged yesterday and there will be no more jury trials in Summit county until a new jury law is passed by the legislature. This is the result of the question raised in a damage case Tuesday that Summit county was working under a law to which it had no right.

SOME TRI-STATE EVENTS.

The Pen Mar Coal company has purchased the Standard Nos. 1, 2 and 3 mines at Pine Hill, Pa., from the W. T. Rainey company.

Mrs. W. Bowman, wife of a motorman on the Mahoning valley electric lines, died in a dentist's chair at Niles, O., while under the influence of chloroform.

The National Association of Master Bakers adjourned at Cincinnati to meet next year in Philadelphia and the following year in St. Louis. Robert B. Ward, of Pittsburg, was chosen a member of the executive committee.

Perry S. Minshall, ex-president of the Mineral county court, and a member of the firm of Puter & Minshall, who had been suffering with nervous prostration for several months, shot and killed himself at Piedmont, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cowles, of Akron, O., have celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary. Sixty years ago he was a teacher at Oberlin college, when Rhoda Barnum, a student, and he became sweethearts and soon after were married.

The annual convention of the Retail Merchants' Association of West Virginia elected officers at Wheeling as follows: T. M. Barnes, of Clarksburg, president; J. W. Leach, of Benwood, first vice president; J. Tregallies, of Grafton, second vice president; M. C. Whitlatch, of Parkersburg, third vice president; John C. Strobel, of Wheeling, secretary; Val Fruth, of Charleston, treasurer. The next convention will be held at Parkersburg.

Prof. Mac Mossman, of Newark, O., caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of his wife, Mrs. Annie Mossman, charging her with threatening to shoot him. Justice Atherly had not more than issued the warrant for Mrs. Mossman's arrest than he was called upon to issue a similar one. Mrs. Mossman claiming she was afraid of her husband. Prof. Mossman met his wife in Huntington, W. Va., and their wedding followed in a few hours after the meeting.

The body of a man named William Holmes was found on the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad, at Pittsburg, by a track walker. The man had been struck by a train. His head was split open, and his brains were scattered over the tracks for some distance.

Chairman Thomas E. Burton and several members of the congressional rivers and harbors committee, accompanied by a number of Pittsburg rivermen, left on an inspection of the local harbors about Pittsburg.

Superintendent John McAleese, of the Pittsburg bureau of police, will probably show conclusively that he intends to strike at the heart of a system of managing disorderly houses that has sprung up in the city. He has practically completed the work preliminary to prosecutions of agents and owners of houses used to line the pockets of certain people.

Ralph J. Williams, 6½ years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abner Williams, of 1240 Talbot avenue, Bradock, Pa., died from the effects of a teaspoonful of carbolic acid administered by his parents by mistake for a medicine that had been prescribed by a physician.

"COMPULSORY" LAW

Not Wanted by the Anthracite Miners, Said President Mitchell.

WOULDN'T BIND WORKINGMEN

Of Pennsylvania, Just to Win Their Own Strike—Answers Hewitt—No Conflict Between Stone and Quay Over Attempts to Settle Trouble.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, came here last night and was presented with about \$3,000 by the organized workmen of this city for the benefit of the striking mine workers, at a joint mass meeting of the United Trades association, the Allied Building Trades and the Central Labor union, held at Labor Lyceum hall. The money was gathered by these organizations through house-to-house contributions, jars placed on street corners and other places and proceeds from picnics. After the relief money had been formally presented to him Mr. Mitchell made a short address. He said, in part, that the spokesmen of the operators contended they were making a fight for individual liberty and for a principle, but Mr. Mitchell claimed the operators are battling to give wages satisfactory only to the coal trust. He said the strikers are just as firm today as they were four months ago.

Three Killed by Police.

The coal operators, he said, have characterized the miners' union as an "irresponsible and lawless body." He admitted there had been some lawlessness, but "of the six persons killed in the coal fields since the strike was started, three were murdered by the coal and iron policemen." No one deplored lawlessness more than he did, even though committed by his own brother. He characterized most of the special policemen as "criminals and thugs."

Continuing, the miners' president said in part:

"Governor Stone is contemplating an extra session of the Pennsylvania legislature for the purpose of having enacted a compulsory arbitration law. The miners are willing to arbitrate, but they are not willing to have compulsory arbitration. They are not willing to enslave the workmen of Pennsylvania in order to get out of their difficulty. It has been the invariable rule for workmen throughout the country to abide by the decision of arbitration boards and also the rule for organized workmen to stand by their contracts."

He referred to the recent public statement of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, of New York city, in which he said Mr. Mitchell was responsible for the anthracite strike and that he had ordered the batonminers to quit work, but they had refused. Mr. Mitchell denied these statements and also refuted Mr. Hewitt's claim that he has been a friend of labor. Mr. Hewitt, he said, is a director in the Erie railroad and a director in a very large coal company. "All of the men in the employ of Mr. Hewitt in West Virginia," Mr. Mitchell said, "are on strike, although he never told that to the public."

Frail Children Have to Work.

He pictured the young and frail children going to the mines and factories, when they ought to be in the schools, where they could receive an education and become good citizens of their country. He asked the citizens of Philadelphia to further assist the strikers. "We cannot win the strike alone," he said, in part, "but with the help of the trades unions of the country victory will be ours."

President Mitchell left here after 11 o'clock last night for Harrisburg. Sept. 13.—Governor Stone said yesterday afternoon that there was no conflict between him and Senator Quay in attempting to settle the coal strike. He said: "Certainly not. I am glad to see that Senator Quay is moving in the matter. Everyone ought to do all that he can to help on a settlement."

CONFERENCE ON THE STRIKE.

Late Last Night Mitchell, Stone, Flinn and Others Gt Together.

Harrisburg, Sept. 13.—A conference was held at the executive mansion last night between Governor Stone, Senator William Flinn and M. K. McMullin, of Pittsburg, President Mitchell and District Presidents Duffy, Fahy and Nichols, of the United Mine Workers, for the purpose of discussing means of settling the anthracite coal strike.

The conference was held at the suggestion of the governor, who has devised a plan by which he hopes to effect a settlement between the operators and miners without the necessity of an extra session of the legislature for the enactment of arbitration legislation.

The governor declined to outline his plan in advance of the conference, and none of the other parties to it would make any statement until after they had seen the executive and heard his suggestions for ending the strike.

BOSS A. R. SHEPHERD DEAD.

Began and Carried Out Improvements Which Made Washington a Magnificent City.

Washington, Sept. 13.—A private telegram received here yesterday afternoon from Batopilas, Mexico, announced the death there yesterday morning of Alexander R. Shepherd, who was vice president of the board of public works of the District of Columbia during the territorial government of the District in 1871 and two years later governor of the District. He was 67 years of age. The cause of death was peritonitis, brought on by an attack of appendicitis. Mrs. Shepherd, accompanied by her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Merchant, who reside in Washington, were informed of the serious illness of the governor Thursday and left at once for Batopilas.

Governor Shepherd, as the executive officer of the board of public works, in spite of vigorous opposition, began and successfully continued improvements in all parts of the city, with the result that Washington became a magnificent capital. To the governor is given credit for nipping in the bud a project for the removal of the capital to some western city, which was warmly agitated at one time. At the expiration of his term as governor, in company with New York capitalists, he purchased the old Hacienda San Miguel silver mines at Batopilas, which in later years have proved profitable, and there he has since resided. He leaves a widow and seven children.

FIRE UPON MOROS.

Americans Dispersed Enemy and Had No Casualties.

Manila, Sept. 13.—A party of Moros who occupied a wooded hill fired into Camp Vicars, island of Mindanao, during the night of Sept. 9. The Americans returned the fire spiritedly and dispersed the enemy. There were no casualties among the troops.

Captain John J. Pershing, of the Fifteenth infantry, commanding the American forces at Lake Lanao, Mindanao, visited the friendly natives formally, Sept. 10. He took with him a troop of cavalry, two companies of infantry and two Maxim guns. The friendly welcomed the Americans cordially and their meeting was successful. Brigadier General Samuel S. Sumner, commanding the department of Mindanao, cables that the experts to reach Camp Vicars today, Sept. 13.

PRISONERS ESCAPED.

Bound and Gagged Keeper, at Dayton, O.—One Recaptured.

Dayton, O., Sept. 13.—Four prisoners, Joseph Parker, charged with murder; Ira Bechtel, forgery; William Hickey, horse stealing; and Edward Williams, pocket picking, escaped from the county jail shortly after midnight Thursday night. Parker, who murdered his wife, attempted suicide following the murder, and his life for a long time hung by a thread. In consequence a watch was kept on him night and day, Joseph Dear being employed for that purpose.

The prisoners were kept on the second floor of the jail. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Night Turnkey Kershner, in the office of the first floor, was startled by an alarm signal from the second floor. Responding he found Dear greatly excited. He said the prisoners had bound and gagged him and cast him into a corner. They then cut a hole through the steel ceiling and attic floor to the roof, and then said down lightning rods to freedom.

Dear is unable to give an intelligible explanation. He is held in the jail pending an investigation. Ira Bechtel was recaptured at his home, Green and Tecumseh streets, by Deputy Sheriff Wright. He was with his wife. He said that the prisoners had been engaged for five or six weeks in sawing their way out.

SITUATION REPORTED SERIOUS.

Revolutionists on Isthmus of Panama Near Railroad Line.

Washington Sept. 13.—The navy department received from Commander Potter, of the gunboat Ranger, at Panama, the following dispatch, dated Thursday:

"Your cipher message of this morning received. The revolutionists are near the railroad line and the situation is serious. The transit across the isthmus is still open."

"Potter." The cipher message referred to was one from the navy department announcing the sending of the Wisconsin and the Cincinnati to the scene. The Cincinnati has left Cape Haytien and will arrive at Colon tomorrow.

Large Sums For McKinley Memorial.

Canton, O., Sept. 13.—The McKinley National Memorial association received a check for \$15,000 from Thomas Dolan, who is looking after contributions from the eastern half of Pennsylvania. The donors, 15 in number, are Philadelphians. They requested their names to be held from the public. He promises a check for \$15,000 more soon.

Gwendoline Astor Dead.

London, Sept. 13.—William Waldorf Astor's 9-year-old daughter, Gwendoline, died at Cliveden, of consumption, yesterday morning. The girl had been ill for some time, and hope was given up last week. The body will be taken to New York.

MRS. STEWART DEAD.

Wife of U. S. Senator Dies of Injuries, Due to an Automobile Accident.

THROWN AGAINST A POLE.

Machine Ran Into It—She Was Riding With Two Young Men—Senator at The Hague In Connection With the Plus Arbitration Case.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—Mrs. William M. Stewart, wife of the senior United States senator from Nevada, was killed yesterday at Alameda, Cal. Mrs. Stewart was riding in an automobile with Henry Foote and a young man named Taylor. Through an accident the machine ran into a telegraph pole. Mrs. Stewart was thrown against the pole with great force and was so seriously injured that death soon followed. Her home was at Washington, D. C.

Stewart at The Hague.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Senator Stewart at present is at The Hague in connection with the Plus fund arbitration, in which he has taken a deep interest. The case involves title to a large amount of money claimed by the Catholic church of Lower California, to be held for it by the government of Mexico. It was due largely to the senator's efforts that the claim was submitted to the arbitration of the distinguished European tribunal now engaged on its settlement. The senator and Mrs. Stewart, since the sale of their old home on Dupont Circle, known as Stewart's Castle, to Senator Clark of Montana, and its subsequent destruction, had lived in the winter time in an old-fashioned residence on F street, near the state, war and navy department building.

Nbt So Much In Society.

In the summer they spent more or less time at Ashburn, a village in Virginia, where the senator had established a large dairy farm, which he ran on scientific and sanitary principles. Of late years they had not taken so much interest in social affairs as formerly.

KAISER PRAISES ROOSEVELT.

Sent Messages Through General Corbin—Asked to Be Remembered to "Miss Alice."

Berlin, Sept. 13.—Emperor William, in saying goodbye to General Corbin, Young and Wood yesterday, remarked that he was specially interested in the three Americans. He admired President Roosevelt unmeasurably. He admired his versatility, courage, power for hard work and insight into the needs of his country. His majesty added that he watched Mayor Seth Low's administration of New York because he thought it important to the commercial world that New York city should be well governed. The emperor also said he was very sorry Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador, was leaving his court. He had the most cordial feeling for him personally, because of the man he is and for his services in fostering good will between Germany and the United States.

General Corbin had an opportunity to present President Roosevelt's message about the St. Louis exposition, and Emperor William replied that he would see that Germany had a good representation. "I will send you a large party," he added pleasantly.

His majesty sent some personal messages to President Roosevelt through General Corbin and asked to be remembered especially to "Miss Alice," as he called Miss Roosevelt.

The emperor conversed with each of the Americans and told them how much he had enjoyed their visit. The farewell took place on the field just after Emperor William returned from leading the cavalry charge, which concluded the manoeuvres.

MURDERED FORMER WIFE.

Man In Nebraska Also Killed Her Father and Wounded Her Mother.

Pierre, N. D., Sept. 13.—Gottlieb Nigenfeld Thursday night shot and killed his former wife, Mrs. Anna Peters, shot five times at Albert Breyer, her father, who died yesterday morning, and shot the wife of Breyer in the shoulder, seriously wounding her. After the shooting Nigenfeld left the house and, meeting Mrs. Peters' sister, Lena Breyer, attempted a criminal assault, but was frightened away.

He had quarreled with his father-in-law over his children. Two sheriff's possees were scouring the country for him.

Mrs. Peters had been divorced from her husband two years.

President Appoints Platt's Man.

Washington Sept. 13.—The president has appointed Representative George W. Ray United States district judge of the northern district of New York, vice Alfred Cox, who has been appointed United States circuit judge. The appointment settles a long controversy. Mr. Ray was Senator Platt's candidate.

NEWEST GERM DISCOVERY.

How the Bacillus of Summer Complaints Was Found.

Physicians and parents the world over were deeply interested the other day in the announcement that through the philanthropy of Mr. John D. Rockefeller there had been discovered in the Thomas Wilson sanitarium, near Baltimore, the germ of the infantile disease commonly known as summer complaint, which for many years has defied the skill of medical science and has swept hundreds of thousands of small children to death every summer, says the New York Herald. Two years ago little Jack McCormick, the two-year-old grandson of Mr. Rockefeller, died of this disease at Tarrytown, N. Y. Shaken with grief, Mr. Rockefeller demanded of the physicians to know the cause of so great mortality among young children.

"We only know that this disease in infants is probably caused by some germ," they told him, "but what that germ is or how to reach it we do not know."

"Then it is time you found out," replied Mr. Rockefeller, "and I shall put you in the way of finding out." Within a month Mr. Rockefeller had set aside \$200,000 for the establishment of an institute of medical research. Under the direction of Dr. William H. Welch the work was taken up in earnest at the Wilson Sanitarium for Children near Baltimore. Here each summer from 300 to 500 children are treated. With the opportunities thus afforded the germ was isolated. Experts are now at work to learn some method of destroying the germ and thus curing the disease.

The discovery of the "summer complaints" germ is regarded by physicians in New York as of great importance, though not unexpected. The bacteriologists of the health department think it will prove of value for use in the tenement house districts. Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, health commissioner, said that the discovery was most valuable, and he was deeply interested in it. The death rate among infants in New York had been cut down this summer, but he could not say whether this was because of the department's concentrated labors or the mild weather.

Dr. George F. Shady said that the discoverer deserved great credit for isolating the fatal bacillus. He added that most antitoxic treatment, except in diphtheria, was a failure, but he hoped that the discovery, which might be a protozoan instead of a bacillus, would be of practical value.

MAKING MANILA HEALTHY.

Radical Reforms to Be Carried Out by Governor Taft.

Governor Taft and the health board of Manila, according to official reports to the war department, have agreed on a comprehensive plan for reclaiming the city of Manila from the unsanitary conditions which prevail there, writes the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger and Times. The experience during the past few months in controlling the epidemic of cholera has satisfied the American authorities that only the most rigorous measures will suffice to protect Manila from pestilence whenever occasion arises. It has been decided that every building which is unsanitary must come down and be removed, the low places in the city are to be filled in, suitable sewerage is to be insisted on, walls are to be built to hold back tide-water and new buildings will be permitted only in compliance with strict regulations as to plumbing and construction which will insure healthful conditions.

It is estimated that when the buildings in the slums of the city are torn down over 40,000 people will have to be moved out into temporary camps. Governor Taft announces that he will do this and have the people carefully looked after in their temporary quarters.

Captain McGregor, the city engineer, has taken part in the conferences and gives it as his opinion that it will be necessary to fill in over the whole site of the city in order to secure the grades that will make it possible to drain the streets and houses and accomplish safe sanitary conditions. The cost will be large. It is estimated that the reclamation of the San Nicolas beach will cost at least \$500,000.

Mark Twain Not a Pioneer.

Samuel L. Clemens was invited to the first annual dinner of the California society at the Waldorf Astoria hotel the other night, says the New York Herald. He could not attend, but he sent from York Harbor, Me., a telegram saying:

"I thank you cordially for your invitation. I was not early enough to be a pioneer, but was president of the Handier subpioneers and for thirty-five years have been that organization's only survivor. The other members were Bummer and Lazarus and the Emperor Norton. In the name of the subpioneers I beg to drink with you."

MARK TWAIN.

Latest Labor Saver For Farmers.

The latest agricultural labor saver, though humble in its way, is most useful as removing a cause of danger. It is an automatic safety gun for bird scaring. Not only now are the crows boys most difficult to procure, but "the boy with the gun" is not always free from danger either to himself or others. The new machine fires at times as fast as the farmer, it fires safely and takes loud detonating cartridges.

Site For Lewis and Clark Fair.

The board of directors of the Lewis and Clark exposition has selected a site for the fair in the northern part of Portland, Ore., at the foot of Williams place, known as Gilmer's lake. The site includes 270 acres, of which 155 are water and 115 are land.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Joseph Byers, of Columbus, is visiting Mrs. H. C. Eymau.

Dr. J. C. Sheets has returned from a vacation trip to Grand Lake, Mich.

Miss Mabel Brumbaugh, of Akron, is visiting Miss Millie Kreurich in High street.

Miss Margaret Gaddis, of Columbus, is visiting Miss Josephine Sibila, in East Main street.

The Rev. J. E. Transue left Saturday morning to conduct a colored campmeeting at Dundee.

Miss Frances Steiner, of Canal Fulton, is visiting Miss Mae Bartle at her home in South street.

Miss Mary Cora Pemberly left Wednesday morning to become a student at the academy at Hudson.

Miss Helen Hughes, of Toledo, is the guest of Miss Helen Kirkland at the latter's home in North street.

The Rev. J. F. Kuebler has returned from South Bend, Ind., where he went to place Aaron Sonnhalter in the academy of Notre Dame.

Mrs. Benedict Deck and daughter left this afternoon for Pittsburgh to visit her sister, Mrs. Jos. Goldbach. They will remain three weeks.

Charles Blanchard, of Canton, was locked up Friday night on a charge of intoxication. He was fined \$1 and costs and discharged Saturday morning.

Miss Edith Roberts has returned to her home in East Palestine, after a two weeks' visit with Miss Margaret Kline and Miss Nellie Lowry, in the city.

Mrs. Bert Boulter and two daughters, the Misses Thelma and Helen Boulter, of Odell, Ill., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith, in South Mill street.

Mrs. George Snyder and children, of Youngstown, and the Misses Blanche Walters, Gertrude and Laura Williams, of Canton, spent Friday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Goehner in North Mill street.

Dr. H. C. Eymau, of the Massillon state hospital, left for Columbus Friday morning to attend a conference of state hospital superintendents. The conference was called for the purpose of discussing the diet of patients and other important matters.

Gilbert Porter, the colored peanut vendor, living in the Hunt block in East Main street, was taken before the mayor Friday evening on a charge of assault and battery. The complaint was filed by Maria Griggy, a colored fortune teller living in the same house with Porter. She says that while packing her trunk, preparatory to leaving the city, she was accused by Porter of putting in clothes which did not belong to her. She continued, however, to pack the clothes, and Porter caught her by the wrist. In the struggle which followed Porter bit the hand of the woman until the skin was broken. The mayor fined Mr. Porter \$5 and costs.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

Patients Benefited by Their Trip to the Carnival.

The recent trip of the patients to the Massillon merchants' carnival has given the inmates something to talk about, and, according to the physicians, it has done a world of good in changing the trend of their thoughts from their unfortunate condition to more healthy subjects.

The past week has been almost a record breaker in the number of visitors who have viewed the buildings and visited friends and relatives at the state hospital. The ushers have been kept busy as well as extra attendants showing the visitors around.

Many members of the base ball team, who have been doing duty as attendants during the summer months, and who are studying in various medical colleges, will leave next week. Among these are Powell and Vaughn, who have been such a great help to the All-Massillon base ball team. They will leave behind them many warm friends.

Work has begun on the building which will be known as the Nash cottage at the state hospital grounds. The building will be equipped for hospital work, but will not be called the hospital.

The grading and filling in of the inner court at the hospital ground has been completed and soil is now being scattered preparatory to the sodding of the court. The filling makes a wonderful improvement in the looks of the grounds. The work has been in progress since early last spring.

OBITUARY.

MRS. EMMA DOLAMORE.

The death of Mrs. Emma Dolamore, aged 45 years, occurred at the Massillon state hospital Friday night. The deceased was committed from East Liverpool, where she resided, and the body was sent to that place Saturday morning for burial. The cause of death was hemorrhage of the brain.

Ladies' fine dress shoes in all the latest styles, at Suhr & Zepp's.

A HISTORICAL BUILDING.

The year 1839 was a memorable one in the history of the southern part of Tuscarawas township. For in that year the three southern school districts were established, viz: Stands', Stansbury's and Bretz's. But it is of the Stansbury district to which this article especially relates. In that year a school house was built, which, in the excellent historical sketch read by John Roan on the occasion of the district reunion on September 4, is described as follows: It was twenty feet long and sixteen feet wide, built of logs hewn flat on two sides, with the cracks between daubed with mud; a puncheon floor, a clapboard roof held down with poles laid across, two small windows on one side and a door and one window on the other. The furniture consisted of slabs for seats and desks made of the same material, even the seat of the teacher's chair being chopped out of a slab.

Of all the buildings built at this time this one alone is yet standing, having long since been removed from the school ground to the residence of William Stansbury, where it has since done duty as a shop. On reunion day a picture of this building together with Charles King, who taught school in it sixty-three years ago, was secured. The old teacher is surrounded by ten of the scholars who went to school in this building. They were William Maxheimer, Christian Snaveley, Elizabeth Bean, Mary Slusser, Henry Stoner, George Roan, John Roan, Josiah Stoner, Josiah Stansbury and Michael Masters, none of whose ages is less than seventy, and three, together with the old teacher, are past eighty.

This building is typical of the times. It was built of material and labor contributed by the householders of the district without one cent of expense to the township. Those of our readers who have seen the illustration of the building where Garfield taught his first term in Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio will here find its counterpart. It presents an interesting study. It is one of the few remaining links which connect the present with the past, when the nearby forest and fields yield to the pioneers both their necessities and their luxuries. A copy of this picture can be seen in Volkmar's show window, 28 East Main street, Massillon. L. S.

SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

One Session to Be Devoted to Industrial Problems.

One session of the Ohio Woman Suffragists, to be held in Cleveland, October 7 and 8, is to be devoted to the consideration of industrial problems as they affect women and children. Last year the commissioner of labor, M. D. Hatchford, appointed three women special agents to investigate the condition of women and children employed in Ohio factories. Some of their discoveries were startling, not to say horrifying. Miss Georgia Hopley, a well known Columbus newspaper woman, was one of these agents and she will lead the discussion at the convention. Miss Hopley was appointed by Governor Nash as a commissioner to the Paris exposition, and later as one of the women commissioners from Ohio to the Buffalo exposition. She is a gifted young woman and earnest in her belief that conditions would be bettered if women were in politics. Mrs. Alice Danner Jones, of Canton, author of "A McKinley Romance" which has had a large sale since the President's death, will also speak at this convention, her subject being "The One Hand-dredth Woman." Prof. Emma M. Perkins, of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, will have for her subject "Scholarship and Service." Miss Phebe Sutcliffe, of Warren, former president of Rockford college, Illinois, is another of the speakers. In addition to these Ohio women there are to be speakers of national repute including Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, and the Rev. Olympia Brown.

NOT MR. AND MRS. JONES.

A Couple From Uhrichsville Fined by Mayor Bell.

Mayor Bell Friday evening received a communication from Uhrichsville, notifying him that a man and woman from that place had left, presumably for Massillon. Accompanying the communication was a photograph of the woman. The writer of the letter asked that the couple be located. Mayor Bell located them at the Massillon hotel. They had registered at the hotel as Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jones, but an investigation showed that the man's name was Brown and the woman's Rogers, both of Uhrichsville. Divorce proceedings have been instituted by the woman's husband and he had detectives put on the trail of the couple when they left Uhrichsville, for the purpose of procuring additional evidence. The woman was well-dressed, good looking, and apparently about 30 years of age. The man was 33 years of age, but looked much younger.

Mayor Bell sentenced them to pay \$5 each and costs amounting to \$17.50. They left Massillon Saturday morning.

FOUGHT IN BOER WAR

Chicago Boy Says Thousands of Americans Helped England.

DEEDS OF VALOR OF OOWBOYS.

Stars and Stripes Were in the Thick of Battle, and "Yanks" Were the Life of Disheartened Camps. Declares Walter C. Hateley, Who Served With a Cavalry Regiment.

More than 5,000 Americans fought for the British during the Boer war, according to Noel Talbot, a Chicago boy, nephew of Walter C. Hateley, who has just returned from South Africa after two years' continuous service in Paget's horse, a regiment of irregular cavalry, says a special cable dispatch from London to the Chicago News. Talbot asserts that most of the dashing work on the British side done by regiments like Kitchener's fighting scouts, the Imperial light horse, Driscoll's scouts and the South African light horse was performed by American cowboys and plainsmen, including many who wore the service badge of Roosevelt's rough riders.

When such dashing leaders of the British irregular forces as Colonel Byng and Colonel Wilson tell the story of the operations in South Africa, England will be amazed to learn the extent and quality of the service rendered by Americans. In many of the fiercest battles and skirmishes of the campaign the "Yanks," as Tommy Atkins called them, bore the brunt of the fighting. No fewer than several hundred American boys till unmarked graves on the veldt. At the famous battle of Heilbron the day was saved by the initiative of the American members of Kitchener's scouts when the British, after a long running fight, recovered huge droves of cattle captured the day before by De Wet.

Every cavalry leader on the British side admired and was anxious to have American troopers in his ranks. The recruiting sergeants at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town made it their business to await the arrival of mule transports from New Orleans and exhausted their persuasiveness in inducing the Americans on board to enlist. Twenty-five days at sea, combined with the sight of the spick and span khaki clad soldiers with their \$50 bounty and \$1.25 a day, attracted whole regiments of adventurous spirits.

These Americans carried the stars and stripes often under Boer fire. The South African light horse regularly flew the American flag, which waved in the very press of the bloody battle of Vlakfontein. The Yankees were the life of many a disheartened British camp. Wherever they were one heard the click of poker chips and the echo of dice, but when there was fighting to be done those British commanders who had a company of Americans felt themselves doubly armed.

STRENUOUS IN GENEROSITY

Story of Detective William Craig's Open Heartedness.

William Craig, President Roosevelt's late bodyguard and the victim of some one's carelessness in the recent accident at Pittsfield when the president was injured, was one of the most generous men in the service of Uncle Sam. He was always trying to do something for somebody else, says the Washington Post. He always insisted on spending his money freely among his friends. A few nights before he left for Oyster Bay he was walking along Pennsylvania avenue and stopped for a moment before a haberdasher's store. Just then one of the White House attaches passed along, and Craig hailed him.

"Wait a minute, Jim," he said; "I want you to come in here with me."

"What for?" asked the friend.

"I want you to take a necktie with me," answered Craig.

The friend protested that he had all the neckwear he wanted, but Craig, who was a physical giant, grabbed his friend and forced him into the store, where he made him accept a tie at Craig's expense.

NEW RETURN POSTAL CARD

Addressee Will Pay Postage Before Delivery.

One of the most important innovations in the postal service in recent years is now under consideration by the postoffice department at Washington, says the St. Louis Republic. The proposed service is known as the return envelope and postal card system. At present any one sending out a lot of circulars inclosing an addressed postal card has to pay \$10 a thousand for the postals and the cost of printing, and statistics show that the returns rarely exceed 10 per cent.

Under the new system it is proposed to authorize the use of a special form of envelope and postal card, which are to be sold at a reasonable price per thousand. They will bear a stamp designed to show that they can be dropped in the mail and carried to their destination, where the postage will be paid by the addressee before delivery.

Invitation on a Scalp.

Charles Meadows, better known as "Arizona Charley," forwarded to President Roosevelt the other night an invitation to join his expedition to Ti-huron island, that mysterious land off the coast of Mexico, in the Gulf of Lower California, into the interior of which it is said no white man has ever penetrated, says a Los Angeles dispatch. The invitation was inscribed upon a small metal shield which was riveted to the scalp of an Apache Indian, Juan Dazen, a cattle raider, whom Meadows had slain.

OIL AS FUEL ON A SHIP.

Naval Expert Gives Result of Test on the Marlborough.

Lieutenant Ward Winchell has reported to the navy department at Washington the results of the test made aboard the Marlborough with oil as fuel, says the New York World. The Oceanic Steamship company fitted twelve of the vessel's furnaces with oil burners and made the round trip from San Francisco to Tahiti, a distance of 8,000 miles, burning only oil.

The ship made an average of 354 knots a day, or 13.58 knots an hour, for the trip. Two hundred and seventy-eight barrels of oil were consumed daily, and it is estimated that the weight was 50 per cent less than coal. The complement of the ship was reduced from 81 to 65 per cent, and the engine room force was reduced from thirty-six to twenty in consequence of the use of oil. The lieutenant says that men of higher intelligence are required in the furnace room when oil is burned and that it is not a question of physical endurance.

Good Reason.

"If ever I do love a girl, I'll love the very ground she walks on."

"Especially if she owns 2,000 or 3,000 acres."—Chicago Tribune.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat, old.....	70
Wheat, new.....	67
Loose hay, new per ton.....	\$6-87
Loose hay, old.....	\$8-\$10
Baled hay.....	\$10 00
Straw, per ton.....	\$5 00 6 00
Corn.....	70
Oats (new).....	25-30
Clover Seed.....	4 00-4 50
Salt, per barrel.....	\$ 1 00
Timothy Seed.....	1 75
Rye, per bu.....	50
Barley.....	50
Flax seed.....	1 50
Wool (best medium).....	18-20
Wool (fine).....	12-14

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples.....	30
Potatoes, (new) per bushel.....	30
White beans.....	1 75

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY

Butter.....	18-20
Eggs (fresh).....	18
Spring Chickens, live per lb.....	10
Chickens, dressed per lb.....	14

MEATS AND CHEESE.

Ham.....	11
Shoulder.....	08
Cheese.....	12-13

The following are retail prices:

Bran, per 100 lbs.....	1 10
Middlings, per 100 lbs.....	1 20

WANTED—A man who can sell Roof Paints to the consumer. All paints sold under a guarantee, and are made by the largest Roof Paint manufacturers in the U. S. Variety Paint Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Louisville, O., Aug. 23, 1901.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that I have used Slusser's Gall Cure on all six of my horses and I can heartily recommend same as a sure cure for sore shoulders, etc.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN B. KAGEY, P. M.

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the stomach and bowels.

Legal Notice.

Abraham Maier, whose place of residence is by me unknown, will take notice that on September 11th, 1902, Barbara Maier filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, praying for a divorce from said Abraham Maier on the ground of wilful absence for more than three years last past; and that alimony be charged on the real estate of the defendant.

The same will be for hearing on and after October 27th, 1902.

BARBARA MAIER.

J. A. McLAUGHLIN, Attorney.

Legal Notice.

Ora A. Angus, whose place of residence is by me unknown, will take notice that on August 5th, 1902, Emma Angus filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, praying for a divorce from said Ora A. Angus on the ground of wilful absence for more than three years last past.

The same will be for hearing on and after September 22nd, 1902.

EMMA ANGUS.

J. A. McLAUGHLIN, Attorney.

BUSINESS COLLEGE

Indianapolis, Ind.

Built large addition and give for short time Life Course for half rate, \$23, tuition and books, to make school larger in the West. Instead of second largest. Write today to get this life course that we may arrange for you to Live Here Cheaper Than at Home. Positions secured. Harvey D. Vorles, Executive Supt. Public Instruction, Pres. Write Dept. O.

For 10c, cost of mailing, we will send you our 60c Compendium of Penmanship, to anyone intending to study or a Business College. A Fine Illustrated Prospectus free. Address Dept. B, Oberlin Business College, Oberlin, Ohio.

SEVEN GREAT SCHOOLS

THE MOLER SYSTEM OF COLLEGES

330 CANAL ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.

100 N. WABASH AVE. CHICAGO, ILL.

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The Leading Specialists of America. 25 Years in Ohio. Bank References.

VARICOCELE

NERVOUS DEBILITY

CURED.

As No Names Used Without Written Consent.

If you have transgressed against the laws of nature, you must suffer. Self abuse, later excesses and private diseases have wrecked thousands of promising lives. Treat with scientific physicians and be cured. Avoid quacks. E. A. Sidney, of Toledo, says: "At the age of 14, I learned a bad habit and at 19 contracted a serious disease. I treated with a dozen doctors, who all promised to cure me. They got my money and I still had the disease. I had given up hope when a friend advised me to consult Drs. K. & K., who had cured him. Without any confidence I called on them, and Dr. Kennedy agreed to cure me or no pay. After taking the New Method Treatment for six weeks I felt like a new man. The drains ceased, wormy veins disappeared, nerves grew stronger, hair stopped falling out, urine became clear and my sexual organs vitalized. I was entirely cured by Dr. Kennedy and recommend him from the bottom of my heart."

We Treat and Cure Syphilis, Gleet, Varicocele, Emissions, Stricture, Unnatural Discharges, Seminal Weakness, Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. Call or write for Question Blank for Home Treatment. NO CURE, NO PAY.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN.

247 Superior Street, Cleveland, O.

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School Books and School Supplies

All School Books for city and country schools at the reduced contract prices.

Tablets, Composition Books, Copy Books, Pencils, Pens, Pencil Boxes, Rulers, Pen Wipers, Etc.

BAHNEY'S Book Store,

20 E. Main Street, Massillon, O.

HUMBERGERS'

NOW that the Carnival Attractions are closed, the greatest attraction for the coming week will be seen at our store. Here you will see the beautiful array of

Fall Importations of Dress Goods

displayed. This department is certainly very interesting to the early Fall purchasers.

Our Center Show Window

with the animal arena was the leading attraction during Street Fair week. Take another look and see the pretty display of

Furs, Dress Goods and everything new in Novelties, Silks, Shirt Waists and the Swell Dress Trimmings.

Just opened two cases of Cotton Crepe materials in Fancy Stripes for Shirt Waists and Kimonas at 12c and 15c a yard.

HUMBERGER'S'

WARWICK BLOCK, MASSILLON.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Three publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

WANTED.

ACTIVE Person to work at home; \$38 in cash paid for twelve days trial, promotion and permanent position if satisfactory. Manager Engwall, Lakeside Bldg., Chicago.

AGENTS—Two ladies or gentlemen for Massillon. Good pay; permanent employment; no book; standard goods. Address D. C. care of Independent.

GIRL for general house work; good wages. Address Mrs. C. C. Jones, Sebring, O.

GIRL—A good girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. J. E. Johns, 132 E. Cherry street.

LADIES work for us on sewing machines at home. Materials furnished. Good wages stamped envelope for particulars. Co-operative Sewing Company, Drawer J, Sta. A, Boston.

MALE HELP—Reliable up-to-date hustler as collector and canvasser, not under 21. Apply room 8 Pille Block, after 6:30 p. m.

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